BOROUGH OF CONWAY.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Dr. Wm.McKendrick, M.D. D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1946.

Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
"Bodlondeb"
CONWAY.

September, 1947.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b28838786

Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
"Bodlondeb"
CONWAY.

September, 1947.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE,
CONWAY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report on the health of the burgesses of Conway in 1946.

The work of the Health Department is most successful when "there is nothing to report". Any slackness or failure in foresight would lead to long and interesting reports - perhaps even sensational reports. I therefore rejoice in being able to say there is little to report. The death rate has fallen: infectious disease is at a low ebb - there was not a single case of diphtheria in the town in 1946; there were no epidemics, no cases of food poisoning, no cases of infantile paralysis, no cases of puerperal fever.

To a large extent our work has been routine. A careful watch was kept over the water supply and the food supply - including milk, ice cream. bakehouses, restaurants, meat vendors. Our aim is to secure the goodwill of the tradesmen and then to stimulate in them an interest in the bacterial purity of their wares. If we fail in this, we could have recourse to legal action - but such would be a confession of our failure and perhaps our inefficiency, I feel that we have largely succeeded in our efforts and laid the foundation of more success.

A constant war has been waged on the mosquito and rat - with happy effect.

Diptheria immunisation and active measures against tuberculosis have also received attention.

A very heavy and responsible task was put on the Health Department when the Council instructed it to visit and assess points on every applicant for a Council house. This entailed thousands of visits. That this work will help the Estates Committee to make a fair allocation of new houses, I do not doubt. It also caused a very extensive survey of home conditions in the Borough to be made by my staff. Many nuisances and unhealthy states were uncovered.

It is my duty and privilege to record my appreciation of the work done by my staff - especially by Mr.Rees Griffiths, the Sanitary Inspector. His work grows and each year he has new tasks given him - but very few taken away.

I have also a duty to express my appreciation of the wise and kindly support given me and all my staff by your Chairman.

Yours sincerely,

W.McKENDRICK.

Medical Officer of Health.

PRESENT STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time only).

W.McKEDNRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector - wholly engaged in service of this Council only

REES GRIFFITHS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Holder of specialised R.San.I. Certificate on Meat and Foods, also carries out duties as designated Officer under:-

Shops (Hours of Closing) Acts.
Young Persons (Hours of Employment) Act.
Chief Inspector Beaumaris Port Sanitary Authority
Collection and Disposal of House and Shop Refuse and salvage.

Indoor Staff:-

Clerk. Mr.David Williams.
Junior. Mr.R.C.Roberts.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in Acres.....3813.
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population.....9880.
Number of Inhabited Houses.....2870.
Rateable Value.....£65,913.
Sum represented by a penny rate.....£262.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	68.	68.	136.
Illegitimate.	7.	8.	15.
Total.	75.	76.	151.

Birth rate per 1,000 population: 15.2

STILL BIRTHS.

Legitimate.	5.	1.	6.
Illegitimate.	0.	0.	0.
Total.	5.	1.	6.

Still Birth rate per 1,000 population: 0.602

DEATHS.

Males. ..... 60.
Females. ..... 58.
Total. .....118.

Death Rate per 1,000 population: 11.9

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

(a) Puerperal Sepsis ..... 0.
(b) Other maternal causes..... 0.
(c) Total..... 0.

Infant Deaths (Children under 1 year).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate.	4.	3.	7.
Illegitimate.	0.	0.	0.
Total.	4.	3.	7.

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births.

Legitimate	51.4
Illegitimate	0.
Total	46.3

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

Males	0.
Females	0.
Total	0.

For purposes of comparison I present herewith the corresponding figures for England and Wales, and those of Conway for 1945.

	England & Wales. 1946.	Conway 1945.	Conway 1946.
Live Birth Rate.	19.1	14.6	15.2
Still Birth Rate.	0.53	0.4	0.60.
Inf.Mortal.Rate.	43.	20.8.	46.3
Puerp.Mortal.Rate.	8.5	0.0	0.0.
Death Rate.	11.5	12.7	11.9

The population is estimated to have remained stationary - being 9880 in 1946 as compared with 9888 in 1945. This is in spite of an excess of births over deaths: there were 151 births and 118 deaths; moreover the number of occupied houses increased by 145.

The Birth Rate has risen slightly and the Death Rate has fallen. These movements are encouraging but they are offset by the sharp rise in both infant mortality rate and still-birth rate (the former from 20.8 to 46.3 per 1000 births and the latter from,0.40 to 0.60 per 1000). In 1945, 7 lives were lost either during the last few weeks of pregnancy or the first few weeks after birth: in 1946 there were 13 lives lost. In 1944 the total was 12. The causes of still birth and neonatal death have not yet been proved, but there is a strong opinion that maternal malnutrition of expectant mothers is not improving - and this in spite of extra rations. Whether this is due to faulty distribution of this food or to inadequate knowledge of how to use it, is a matter of opinion but I feel that an educational effort is indicated. The fact that there is no ante-natal clinic in the Borough is important. Conway is ripe for the establishment of a Health Centre.

The following table shows the ages at which deaths registered in the Borough occurred.

At Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
0 - 1.	3.	-	3.
1 - 5.	1.	-	1.
5 - 14.	-	-	-
15 - 24.	-	1.	1.

25 - 34.	1.	-	1.
35 - 44.	-	2.	2.
45 - 54.	4.	-	4.
55 - 64.	5.	9.	14.
65 and over.	30.	37.	67.

These figures show that as usual diseases of the aged predominate.

The following table shows the causes of death:

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	5	1.	6.
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1.	-	1.
Cancer: Buc.Cav.....	4.	1.	5.
Stomach.....	2.	-	2.
Breast.....	0.	1.	1.
Other.....	6.	4.	10.
Diabetes.....	-	2.	2.
Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	6.	8.	14.
Heart Disease.....	10.	20.	30.
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	3.	2.	5.
Bronchitis.....	3.	1.	4.
Pneumonia.....	2.	1.	3.
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	2.	1.	3.
Nephritis.....	2.	5.	7.
Premature Birth.....	1.	2.	3.
Conj.Mal.Birth.....	2.	1.	3.
Violence.....	3.	2.	5.
Suicide.....	2.	-	2.
Other Causes.....	4.	6.	10.
Road Traffic Accidents.....	2.	-	2.
	60.	58.	118.

Heart Disease, Vascular Disease, Cancer, were as usual the chief causes of death. Tuberculosis which only caused 5 deaths in 1945, caused 7 in 1946. It is noteworthy that no deaths occurred from gastro-intestinal Disease (Ulcer, Appendicitis etc).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year each school was visited at least twice and on each occasion the register was consulted to ensure that every child was offered either a first or a stimulating injection. The teachers have shown keen appreciation of the need for this work and have helped in every possible way. The County Medical Officer of Health and his staff have co-operated with the result that there are very few children not immunised.

The Card Index shows the following facts:-

No.on Card Index.....	1122.
No.Immunised.	995.
No.never Immunised.....	127.
% Immunised	88.8%
No. Received stimulating dose	840.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

I am supplied with the following figures by the Vaccination Officer, Mr.J.G.Evans, Llandudno.

Births Registered.....	26.
Removed from District before Vaccination.	3.
Exempted.....	8.
Vaccinated Successfully.....	6.
Not Vaccinated.....	9.

That only 6 children should be vaccinated out of 23 possible is startling. What has happened to those children who were not registered in Conway Area but who are resident here, is not known.

Opthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of this disease were notified to me during 1946.

Other Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in 1946. It will be noted that the total notifications fell to 39 of which 17 were notifications of Tuberculosis and 9 of pneumonia. There were very few cases of measles - this disease tends to occur in alternate years. A striking feature is the complete absence of diphtheria from the list of notifications. Surely this is proof of the value of immunisation.

(see Table overleaf).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AT AGES									NUMBER OF DEATHS AT AGES.							
	At all Ages.	Under 1 Yr.	1 & under 5.	5 & Under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & Under 45.	45 & Under 65.	65 & Upwards.	Total Cases removed to hospital.	Under 1 yr.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & Upwards.	TOTALS.
Diptheria.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	5.	1.	1.	2.	-	1.	-	-	5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary T.B.	16.	-	-	-	5.	8.	3.	-	6.	-	-	-	-	2.	-	-	2.
Other Forms of T.B.	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	9.	-	-	-	1.	-	2.	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	2.
Opthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	3	1.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	2.	-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	39.	2.	5.	2.	8.	9.	5.	8.	17.	-	-	-	-	2.	-	2.	4.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 (relating to employment of persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Milk trade): nor has it been necessary to take action under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the removal of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.)

The number of names on the Tuberculosis Register is no 120. There has been a revision of the names during 1946 and the present state of each person considered so that the register may now be regarded as up to date.

The following statement given me by the Tuberculosis Physician to the King Edward Vll. Welsh Memorial Association shows the work done towards prevention and cure of the disease.

New Cases & Contacts Examined during the year.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(a)Definitely T.B.	4.	7.	-	-	1.	-	-	-	12
(b)Diagnosis not completed.	3.	2.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	6
(c)Non-Tuberculosis.	37.	42.	14.	20.	-	1.	1.	-	115
(d)Tuberculosis Transfer Cases.	-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS.	44.	53.	15.	20.	1.	1.	1.	-	135

Number of attendances at the Dispensary .....313.

Number of Domiciliary Visits. ..... 6.

Number of Service Cases examined. ..... 2.

Number of cases referred by the Medical Board for Examination. ..... 7.

L.S.O. Cases Returned. ..... 2.

The after care of Tuberculosis Patients is the responsibility of the County Council and discussion of this service does not fall within my province but it may be in order for me to say that this service is well organised and all possible help given. I have had several communications from the County Medical Officer of Health asking that Local Services be secured for persons on his list(that is when housing has been particularly difficult he has sought my aid). Disinfection of bedding etc has been sought a little more frequently than in previous years but not nearly often enough.

The Department has secured the disinfection of articles for 10 persons during 1946.

The Table overleaf shows the incidence of new cases in 1946. It is good to note that no child under 15 years was found to have Tuberculosis. Most cases occurred in females in the 15 to 35 age groups.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19.....	2.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24.....	-	1.	1.	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34.....	3.	4.	-	-	1.	-	-	-
35 - 44.....	-	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	-
45. - 54.....	-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64.....	-	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.....	5.	11.	1.	-	1.	1.	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

These remain unchanged.

1. Bacteriology.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, informs me that the following work was done for the Borough in his Laboratory.

1. Throat Swabs	173.
2. Urine	23.
3. Faeces(for Dysentery etc)	87.
4. Sputum (for T.B.)	7.
5. Cerebro Spinal Fluid	4.
6. Blood	6.
7. Miscellaneous	28.
8. Water	14.
9. Ice Cream	20.
	362.

Milk.

This is examined at the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Laboratory at Colwyn Bay. During 1946 there were 255 samples examined. The following gives a summary of findings.

No. of Samples Taken.	Resazurin Disc Reading.
73.	6.
26.	5½.
41.	5.
27.	4½.
33.	4.
7.	3½.
7.	3.
9.	2½.
5.	2.
2.	1½
2.	1.
3.	½.
20.	0.

It should be remembered that the test applied is not any more than an indication of keeping quality. Considerable variation in the reports on even good samples must be expected. Indeed the whole scheme is intended to be advisory. During 1946 I was pleased to find most pleasant relations develop between milk vendors and the Health Department. Most of the vendors are anxious to sell a good quality milk and justifiable complaints worry them. The scheme promised to help them find source of contamination and they welcomed it. When new equipment can be secured, better results will be obtained.

Whenever a "bad" result is obtained the vendor is interviewed and his methods of handling the milk overhauled. The milk is then traced back to the farm and when possible the Sanitary Inspector visits and discusses methods with the farmer.

Water.

There is nothing to add to the remarks I made last year on the water supply which is not only adequate but pure. There is no plumbo solvent activity.

A considerable number of samples are taken by the Officials of the Conway & Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board (of which I am supplied a copy of all results).

In addition, 10 samples were taken by Conway Borough Officials with the following results.

Nature of Sample.	No.Taken.	No.Satisfactory.	No. Unsatisfactory.
Tapwater.	7.	6.	1.
Water,Bathing Pool,Deganwy.	3.	3.	-

There are 15 premises in the Borough that do not receive water from the town mains. There are two stand-pipes.

The following report has been given me by Mr.E.Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Water Board.

CONWAY BOROUGH WATER SUPPLY.

The supply is obtained from the trunk mains of the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board, the source being Cowlyd Lake situate in the Caernarvonshire range of mountains at an altitude of 1200 ft. above ordnance datum. Connections to the trunk mains are provided at Gyffin, Conway Castle, Llandudno Junction Crossing, and Pen-Y-Bont. The supply is ample and recent analyses of the water from the trunk mains have been very satisfactory.

The total quantity of water consumed within the Borough during the year ending December 31st, 1946, was 250,415,000 gallons.

E.O.JONES, M.Inst.M.& Cy.E.

Engineer to the Conway & Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board.

Ambulance Facilities.

Infectious persons are transported in the ambulance stationed and maintained by the Hospital Board at Groesynyd.

Other cases are transported by the members of the St,John's Ambulance Unit. Mr.J.Parkes Smith informs me that during 1946 his men dealt with 189 cases. I doubt if it is adequately appreciated how great is the service done for the residents in Conway by the Officers and men of the local St.John's Division. To have men ready at all times, day and night voluntarily to help the sick: transport them for long or short distances in the way that only volunteers can do this work: and to do so at no cost to the ratepayers, demands more than vague appreciation. Within a few months they will have passed over their responsibility to the County Council. I am glad that the County Authorities have indicated a wish to use our Ambulance and its teams as a basis from which to extend the service.

6

Nursing in the Home.

There is no change to report in the arrangements for providing nursing assistance to sick persons in the Borough. There are two nurses employed by two nursing associations. The two nurses, Nurse John and Nurse Jones, between them attended on 313 homes during the year. Amongst those attended were 45 midwifery cases and 3 maternity cases. These figures do not vary much from year to year. They entail a total number of visits exceeding 5,000, year after year.

There is no Home Help available in Conway.

Clinics.

The County Council provides Clinics as follows:-

1. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics at the Drill Hall, Conway, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at 2.p.m.

2. Minor Ailment Clinics - when required.

3. Pre and Post-Natal Clinic in Llandudno.

There is no Day Nursery in the Borough.

Venereal Disease are treated as follows:-

Chester - Royal Infirmary: Out patients' Department.

Males - Monday 5 - 7 p.m.
Saturdays - Noon.

Females - Monday 5 - 7 p.m.
Thursday 5 - 7 p.m.

Bangor - Caernarvon & Anglesey Infirmary:
Out Patient's Department.

Males - Tuesday 2 - 3 p.m.
Females. - Friday 2 - 3 p.m.

Mosquito Control.

The work done and lessons learned in previous years bore fruit in 1946 - and more so in 1947. Constant and well directed effort has kept the nuisance well under control; but this was only achieved by incessant vigilance and long hours of spraying of breeding grounds.

Rat Control.

This also has received incessant attention. Modern methods entailing pre-baiting have achieved splendid results and as a result I can claim that the rat population is not large.

Drainage.

No major alterations in the sewerage system have been undertaken. Drainage in Conway Borough area is satisfactory as far as it goes. Engineering difficulties prevent the extension of the system to the eastern boundary. As a result there are 9 urban houses without a water carriage system of drainage and one factory has a private sewage treatment plant. This needs constant attention and is frequently visited by Health Department Officials.

The polluted stream referred to in my last report has been considered by a neighbouring authority and action taken.

Housing.

It is difficult to write with restraint on the housing situation. The need for houses is great. Many citizens live most unhappily at present. The Council has striven not only to secure every possible house but to distribute those built as fairly as possible. No rigid system of allocation can meet all types of circumstances but the points system adopted and worked by the Council comes as near to being satisfactory as any I have known. During 1946 two houses were built and already in 1947, forty four have been completed (This includes 24 temporary pre-fabricated houses).

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act,1933.

The following statement has been sent me by Mr.E.T.Edwards, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures etc., to the Caernarvonshire County Council.

BOROUGH OF CONWAY.

Food Samples - Genuine.

Reported by the Public Analyst to be free from preservatives, colouring matters and foreign ingredients:-

Lard (3) Cooking Fat; Baking Powder; Semolina; Sultanas; Ground Ginger; Pure Glycerine; Peppermint Flavouring; Lemon Flavouring. (Total number of food samples :- 11).

Milk Samples - Genuine.

Total Number of Samples taken : - 16.

Average Fat Content.....3.3%
Average solids not fat content...9.0%.

The above includes two milks supplied to Schools.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

In presenting the Annual Report for 1946, one is reminded of the reports of earlier years between the wars, when there was certainly no peace for the Sanitary Inspector. The world was full of slogans "Drink More Milk","Eat More Fruit" "Use Electricity;this does" "Say it by Telephone" "Beer is Best" "Buy Empire Goods" and a score of others. There were Overcrowding surveys, Slum Clearance Schemes, Demolitions, Re-housing, Improvements in Milk production, Humane Slaughter of Animals, Consolidation of this and that. Streamlining of one thing and another, even then Arcady was like tomorrow, just round the corner, but we never reached it and now it seems as far away as ever.

In those days we were told that all our efforts were frustrated by Vested Interests: but today we are told that nothing can be done because of Restrictions. Whatever we may think of mans' efforts during the Stone Age and the Bronze Age or any other Age, he could not have been half as perplexed as we who now live in the present Short Age.

There is no longer any routine, and certainly no standards. It is a period of do what you can, when you can with anything you can, as soon as you can and be thankful if you are not switched on to something else before you start.

There are hundreds of families waiting to be housed, hundreds of properties clamouring for repairs and environmental hygiene in workplace, factory shops and offices no better than it was ten years ago. All these things create problems for the Sanitary Inspector, and none of us can show much progress. It is a period of make do and mend. Due allowance must be made for labour shortages in almost every sphere, and the extra charge on time created by controls. However necessary these may be they are no encouragement to the conscientious owner who may wish to improve his property. He must make do and mend, and I have a shrewd idea that some of the other kind like it. Due regard must always be given to the possibilities of a closed market when serving notices, and in many cases we must accept a very poor compromise.

Like everything else affecting people, finance looms its ugly head, and pre-war rents, as many Councils have already discovered, do not meet todays cost of maintenance and I think it will be found that not only Local Authorities, but many private owners are actually subsidising their tenants.

Matters of this kind mean a great deal to the Sanitary Inspector who now,more than ever, must hear both sides and again, who, now more than ever, must he crave the indulgence of his Council.

However, I am not unmindful of the many bright spots on the other side of the picture which are within the preview of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr.Wm.McKendrick, on whom I have learned to rely whenever things seem to be running out of gear and to whom I am particularly grateful for encouragement and advice.

6

My Chairman, Councillor Gwilym H.Hughes, is always a tower of strength. His vast professional experience of men and women, and matters affecting their welfare is a valuable asset to any Department, but particularly so, to matters affecting Public Health.

The end of the war has brought the return to his former duties of Mr.David Williams, Senior Clerk in the Department. This of course means the severence of a five years association in this Department with very capable women temporary clerks. To the last to go, Miss Nancy Jackson, we have already expressed our appreciation and having seen her firmly launched on a career in Local Government, we wish her well.

REES GRIFFITHS.

Sanitary Inspector.

MOSQUITO INFESTATION.

Preventive measures were confirmed against these pests as on former lines by spraying and re-spraying the affected ditches with larvicide. Considerable assistance was received from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in the identification and solution of the larvae and adults. The breeding areas are now well known and the frequency of spraying can be fairly well estimated. It now remains to discover the most persistent larvicide for this purpose: members of the staff of the Pest Department of the Imperial Chemical Industries have been interesting themselves. They have made frequent visits and tests in the field and a full appreciation has been made of our problems. Their own preparations have been used by the Sanitary Department and the results recorded.

No. of Inspections.....126.

RAT CONTROL.

The proposal to appoint a full time rat catcher jointly employed by Llandudno, Nant Conway R.D.C. and Conway Borough, did not come to fruition. There is no serious infestation within the Borough but private premises require constant vigilance, Better results could be obtained if more time was devoted to this work.

No. of inspections.....154.
No.of Disinfestations..... 14.
No.of Treatments..... 48.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Removal of bedding for stoving and fumigations of rooms after removal was carried out on twenty four occasions.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Fumigation after removal to Sanatorium.....7.
Fumigation after death.....3.

The bedding was stoved in the ten cases.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Except for a small number of pigs killed on local farms for home curing under Licence of the Ministry of Food, all animals continue to be slaughtered at the Ministry's abbattoirs at Llandudno and Colwyn Bay.

The standard of inspection is quite adequate, no disease has been noted and only a very small proportion of imported meat was condemned for bone taint.

No, of Inspections under Food & Drugs Act.....123.

BUTCHERS.

No.of Inspections to Butchers Shops..... 173.
No.of Inspections to other Food Shops..... 327.

Classified List of Articles Condemned.

Baked Beans	23 tins.	Cod Fish	2 stone.
Peas	8 tins.	Fillets	8 stone.
Raspberry Jam	4 lbs.	Crawfish	1 tin.
Marmalade	2 lbs.	Herrings	7 stone.
Condensed Milk	73 tins.	Meat & Veg.Soup	1 tin.
Cheese	2 lbs.	Corned Beef	6 lbs.
Plums	18 tins.	Sausage Meat	7½ lbs.
Pilchards	21 tins.	Brisket Beef	6 lbs.
Cray Fish	1 tin.	Bacon	14 lbs.
Flat Fish	2 stone.	Luncheon Meat	7 tins.
Salmon	2 tins.	Stewed Steak	3 lbs.

1½ Tons of Roker and Skate were destroyed after seizure from a Trawler damaged in salvage action.

CAMPING.

Licences issued.....2
Visits of inspection to sites.....26.

FACTORIES.

Number of Inspections during the year.....41.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Inspections during the year.....56.

SHOPS(HOURS OF CLOSING)ACT.

Fuel restrictions and lighting restrictions have been the deciding factors in determining the hours of opening. It has not been necessary to invoke the powers contained in the Acts to enforce any of the provisions.

YOUNG PERSONS (HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

The restrictions referred above, has had corresponding effects on the employment of young persons and no statutory action has been necessary.

No.of Inspections to business premises for all purposes.....579.

ICE CREAM.

There are now 14 registered ice cream dealers. Most of the ice cream is obtained from large commercial producers outside the Borough. Concurrently with the typhoid outbreak at Aberystwyth samples were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory.

SAMPLE RESULTS.

Ref.No.		
M.4859.	Neither staphylococcus nor any organisms of the Dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli absent in 1/100 c.c.
M.4860.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organism of the Dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli absent in 1/100 c.c.
M.4861.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the Dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli PRESENT in 1/1000 c.c.
M.4862.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the Dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli absent in 1/100 c.c.
M.4863.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the Dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli PRESENT in 1/1000 c.c.
M.4864.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli absent in 1/100 c.c.
M.4865.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli Absent in 1/100 c.c.
M.4866.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli Absent in 1/100 c.c.
M.4867.	Neither staphylococcus aureus nor any organisms of the dysentery or food poisoning groups present.	B.Coli Absent in 1/100 c.c.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

No.of Producer retailers	11.
No.of Producer Wholesalers	15.
No.of Producers for Home Consumption.. (Convalescent Homes)	1.
No.Retailing only	10.
Bottling Licence (T.T.)	8.
Retailing Licence(T.T.)	4.
Accredited Producers	-
Samples taken in 1946	255.
Visits to Dairies	129.
Visits to Retailers Carts	246.
Visits to Cowsheds	125.

Housing Statistics. (cont).

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,1936.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit..... 0.

Number of houses built by private enterprise..... 2.
Number of houses built by Borough Council..... 2.

HOUSING ACT,1935 - Overcrowding.

(a) (1)Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year..... 0 x.
(2)Number of families dwelling therein..... 0 x.
(3)Number of persons dwelling therein..... 0 x.

(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year... 3.

(c) (1) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority..... -
(2) Number persons concerned in such cases..... -

(d) Particlars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... -

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report..... x

x : Owing to the war-time conditions which still operate in the Borough, there is, of necessity, a continuation of the overcrowding as referred to in previous Annual Reports.

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1946.

Number of Houses inspected for Housing defects..... 252.

" " " found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 19.

" " " Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action..... 14.

" " " Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action..... 5.

" " " Recommended for demolition..... 0.

" " " Re-inspected, including supervision of repairs..... 446.

" " " Informal Notices served..... 14.

" " " Formal Notices served..... 5.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts..... 252.
Number of Inspections made for the purpose..... 757.

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925..... 0.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 0.

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 0.

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 19.

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers..... 14.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs..... 0.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-
(a) By Owners..... 0.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners..... 0.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 5.
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :-
(a) By Owners..... 5.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners..... 0.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 -
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 0.
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 0.
Houses Scheduled demolished by Owners..... 0.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... 0.

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory	-
Informal and Verbal	-
Dirty Cow Flanks	--
Limewashing	-
Removal of Manure	-
Defective Drainage	-
Complied	-

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

Drains	16.	W.C. Flush	6.
Yard Paving	6.	Stairs	4.
Roofs	6.	Bins	21.
External Walls	16.	Water Supply	1.
Internal Walls	20.	Removal of Rubbish	1.
Vent,Cord,Windows	1.	Steps	1.
Gutters & Downspouts	3.	Verminous Premises	1.
Dampness	8.	Stat.Housing	4.
Sink & Waste	2.	Fire Grate	1.
Range	5.	Chimney	2.
Doors and Woodwork	6.	Rats	2.
W.C.Structure	8.	Dirty House	5.
W.C.Pan	13.	Nuisance Notice	4.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1946.

SANITARY.

Drains	26.
Rats	154.
Disinfestation	68.
Fumigations	34.
Nuisances	100.
Complaints	90.
House Refuse	338.
Miscellaneous	149.
Camps	26.
Factories	41.
Water	23.
Public Health Act	355.
Mosquitoes(Spraying)	126.

HOUSING.

Estates(Slum Clearance)	259.
Recorded	73.
Re-inspections	464.
Overcrowding	111.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Dairies	162.
Cowsheds	148.
Retailers	297.

SHOPS.

Bakehouses	56.
Butchers	173.
Food	161.
Others	237.
Food & Drugs	123.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Total Number of Miles covered during the year including Salvage.(Estimated owing to Breakdowns).....5,863 Miles

Average Weekly Mileage..... 113.Miles.

Total Number of Loads collected(excluding salvage).....1,677 Loads.

Average Weekly Loads collected..... 24 Loads.

Total Weight of refuse collected - (average load is 2 tons).....3,384 Tons.

Average Weekly weight collected..... 65 Tons.

New Calls made during the year..... 8 calls.

Population of the Borough(Registrar General's Estimate).....9,888.

Area in Acres..... 4,703 Acres.

Weight per 1000 persons per annum(tons)..... 338.4.

Refuse Weighed..... 2%.

Nett Exp. per 1000 Persons.	Collection.....	£160.
	Disposal.....	£ 36.
	Total.....	£196.

SALVAGE RECOVERED.

1945.	1946.			
44.	51.	Tons Paper.....	£300.	£318.
3.	3½.	Tons Rags.....	£ 39.	£ 44.
5.	½.	Tons Non-Ferrous Metals.....	£ 8.	£ 11.
1.	-	Tons Bones.....	£ 3.	--
-	10.	Tons Metal.....	-	£ 10.

Methods of Collection..... 100% Mechanical Haulage.

Methods of Disposal..... 100% Controlled Tipping.

Average Haul(Miles)..... 3.4

Average Number of Persons per House(estimated)..... 5.5

Wet Refuse(if any)..... None.

Average interval between collections in Urban Area. (Fourteen days in outlying Districts). 7 Days.

Is Refuse Brought to the Kerbside by tenants?..... No.

The arrangements with the Nant Conway Rural District Council for the collection of refuse in the Llechwedd Area have been continued.